BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper 1 month,	$2 00	Daily Paper, 3 months,	$6 00
" " 2 "	4 00	" " 6 "	10 00

The paper will not be sent to any one without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, FEB. 18, 1864. NO. 85.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Feb. 17.—Both Houses have passed a bill to establish a Volunteer Navy. It authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to commission vessels, either in or out Confederate waters.

Both Houses have appointed Friday, the 8th of April, as a day of fasting and prayer, and have also adopted a highly patriotic address to the country.

The House passed the Senate bill to issue tobacco to the army.

The Senate concurred in the House bill to repeal the act authorizing Partizan Rangers, and the bill for promoting privates who have shown distinguished skill and valor. It is believed both Houses have passed, in secret session, and sent to the President a bill authorizing the suspension of the *habeas corpus*.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 17.

At auction sale to-day of bonds and stocks, prices advanced to an average of about ten per cent. Confederate bonds, eight per cent. Coupons due in 1868, 121 and interest; ditto registered, due 1879, sold for 126 and interest; 7 per cents 115¼; cotton loan, 189 and flat; Gold 22; silver 20.

Weather bitter cold.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 17—Seven shells were fired at the city last night. The enemy are employed in remodeling their Cummings Point Batteries and Battery Gregg, having been much damaged by our heavy guns.

No new movement to report.

The following telegrams were received too late for our Western mail on Tuesday night:

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 16.—It is not true that the enemy are falling back. He continues to occupy the same line as before the move Sunday week

Gilmer's and Blackford's cavalry threw a train of cars off the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 6 miles above Harper's Ferry, Thursday last capturing and paroling fifty Federal officers and soldiers and getting some booty.

Re-enlistments are going on in every part of the army.

Movements of War Vessels.

PASCAGOULA, Feb. 15.—Three gunboats and five schooners are in sight between Horn and Petet Boy's Islands and two side-wheel steamers, two gunboats and one sailing vessel are behind the former.

(SECOND DESPATCH.)

PASCAGOULA, Feb. 15.—All the fleet, including the flagship, have gone eastward through the Sound, in the direction of Grant's Pass. Four more gunboats and a brig have just appeared, standing in the same course.

From Mississippi—Evacuation of Meridian.

MOBILE, Feb. 15.—Meridian was evacuated yesterday. All the government property was saved.

Advices from Enterprise to-day states that the enemy have not appeared there.

Capt. Adair of Forrest's staff has arrived here. He left Forrest at Oxford, on the 9th, confronting a column of infantry, six thousand strong, from Memphis, via Hernando, and twelve regiments of cavalry via Collierville.

Advices from Lee report that Sherman, with 32,000 men in all, is marching in close order Lee's cavalry is hovering on his flanks and picking up stragglers.

Prisoners report that Sherman left the Big Black with twenty days cooked rations.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MOBILE, Feb. 15.—Gov. Watts this morning issued a proclamation to the citizens of Mobile stating that the city was about to be attacked and exhorting non-combatants to leave.

We are glad to learn that the State steamer *Advance* has made another successful trip and has arrived at a Confederate port.

Dr. Lacy delivered his second and last Lecture last evening. We learn that they were well attended, and we suppose a considerable sum was realized by voluntary contributions for the use of the hospitals.

THE WAR AND THE NIGGER.—The New York *Herald*, alluding to the apathetic reception of the returning regiments in that city, says:

"The public receives them with cool indifference, or not at all. In this city they are landed at some one of the lower piers, pick their way up Broadway between the hacks, file into the Park Barracks—and that is all. They do not attract as much notice as one of our militia regiments might on its way to a tiger ball or a promenade concert. And it appears to be the same in other places.

What does this mean? Does it mean that our people have lost their old enthusiastic admiration for all that is honorable and brave? Does it mean that the spirit that set the whole country ablaze at the assault on Sumter has died out? No; but it means that the people no longer recognize those men as their representatives in a glorious struggle. It is an ominous sign to the party in power; for it means that the people no longer consider the war a war for the salvation of the country. The war, as managed by the administration, has degenerated to a strife about the nigger. The people see this, and are disgusted at it. They are aggrieved that the struggle into which they entered so heartily to sustain the nation has been thus diverted by a miserable faction. As was said in Congress the other day, "the burden of taxation that the people are compelled to bear, and the other miseries incident to the war, have but a poor recompense in the equality of the negro." And this is a popular idea—an idea that becomes daily more and more a popular conviction. It is this idea that makes the people indifferent to the soldiers, and to the war: and that there is such an idea abroad is the most ominous sign of the present and dominant party.

The people will not much longer see the best interests of the country thus sacrificed to the nigger. If, as is now probable, the republican party shall renominate Lincoln, and the people see before them another four years of the nigger, they will find their remedy at the ballot box. Lincoln's nomination by the republicans will organize a new democratic party—a party that will have no affiliation with the "peace" men and copperheads, but with a broad national platform on which the people can unite, and a party which will nominate Gen. Grant or Gen. McClellan, and carry one or the other of these popular heroes to the Presidency by an overwhelming vote.—There could be no question of the success of such a party; and if it elected Gen. McClellan, Grant would be General-in-Chief, while, if it elected Grant, McClellan would be restored to the position from which the radicals drove him. With a government thus reorganized, there would soon be an end to the war, and the people would be troubled no more with the nigger."

CAPTURE OF A DESPERATE CHARACTER.—The Petersburg *Express* of Tuesday says:

No event which has occurred during this war, could have given more satisfaction, than will the one which it is our pleasure to announce this morning. The renegade and Buffalo, Capt. Hoggard, who has been so long a terror to Eastern Carolina, was captured on Friday night last, and is now a prisoner in the Confederate lines. Hoggard has been depredating on the people of Bertie, Gates, Chowan and counties contiguous, for some time past, at the head of one hundred renegades who, like himself, should have deemed it a great privilege to fight for their native State. Having been considerably annoyed by members of the 62d Georgia regiment, Col. Griffin, Hoggard has been lying in ambush for Captains Bowers and Davis, of the above command, and had but recently sent them a message, that he would capture them at an early day, or lose his life in the attempt. But sometimes would-be captors are themselves captured, and such has been the fate of the unfortunate Hoggard. Hearing that Hoggard would visit his wife on Friday night last, Captain Bowers dismounted his command, and proceeded cautiously to the residence of Hoggard, in Bertie county, nine miles from Windsor. Arriving at their destination unobserved by the enemy, Hoggard's home was speedily surrounded, and a loud rap at the door given. "Who's there?" enquired a female voice from an upper window. "Friends!" was the quick response. "What will you have?" enquired Mrs. Hoggard. "An interview with the Captain," responded a voice from below. "Wait until I strike a light," replied a female from above, and in two minutes more the door was opened, and the renowned Buffalo confronted twenty-five as daring looking rebels as ever drew Yankee blood. Finding resistance in vain, Hoggard instantly surrendered, and is now securely confined in Dixie

THE MURDER OF MAJOR BURROUGHS.—The *Examiner* gives the following particulars of the murder of this gallant officer, by the Yankees at Norfolk:

From persons who have lately come through the lines we have obtained an entirely different account of the death of this brave and unfortunate officer.—We have conversed with a gentleman who saw Maj. Burrough's father about ten days since, and learned from him that it was wholly untrue that Major Burroughs was shot while attempting to escape, and that he was killed by a sentinel while lying in the bed in the small pox hospital in Portsmouth. He was attended in his last moments by his father and sister, and told them that he had made no effort to escape, and that the report to that effect, put in circulation by the Yankees, was wholly without foundation. Mr. Burroughs' father told our informant that he had recently had an interview with Gen. Butler, at Old Point, in relation to the case of his son, and that he entertained some hope that Butler would soon release him; and his impression was that his son was murdered in anticipation of such a result, as his captors had expressed a determination that he should never be set at liberty. Major Burroughs lingered for twenty-four hours after the fatal shot was received.

We cannot now stop to comment on this horrible outrage which Yankee malignity and cruelty has thus inflicted on a brave and meritorious officer. His arrest on Long Island in November last by a band of armed negroes and Yankee officers, his trial by the military commission organized by Butler in Norfolk, his sentence and confinement and brutal treatment while in prison, down to the time of his murder on the 26th ultimo, form a dark chapter in the history of this war, and demand a speedy investigation at the hands of our Government, and the sternest retaliation upon a foe thus lost to every manly and generous impulse.

Major Burroughs was about thirty-eight years of age, and was universally esteemed by those who knew him.

CHILDREN'S ARMS AND LEGS.—A distinguished physician, who died some years since in Paris, declared:

I believe that during the twenty years that I have practiced my profession in this city, twenty thousand children have been carried to the cemeteries a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing their arms naked. On this the Editor of the Philadelphia *Medical* and *Surgical Reporter* remarks: "Put the bulb of a thermometer in a baby's mouth, the mercury rises to ninety degrees. Now carry the same to its little hand; if the arm be bare and the evening cool, the mercury will sink to forty degrees. Of coure all the blood that flows through those arms must fall from twenty to forty degrees below the temperature of the heart.

Need I say, when these currents of blood flow back into the chest the child's vitality must be more or less compromised. And need I add that we ought not to be surprised at its frequent recurring of action of the tongue, throat or stomach. I have seen more than one child with habitual coughs and hoarseness, choking with mucus, entirely and permanently relieved by simply keeping the hands and arms warm. Every observing and progressing physician has daily opportunities of witnessing the same cure.

REV. MOSES D. HOGE, D. D., OF RICHMOND, VA.,

WILL DELIVER TWO LECTURES BEFORE THE Young Men's Christian Association on his "Observations in Europe," on Thursday and Friday evenings next, the 18th and 19th of February, in Commons Hall. The proceeds of these lectures will be applied to the benefit of the poor of this City.

Price of Admission—Single tickets $2; Lady and Gentleman $3.

Tickets to be obtained at the bookstores.

Lectures to commence at 7½ o'clock. Feb 17-3t

ATTEND TO THE HEAD.

SCOTT AND JIM TAKE GREAT PLEASURE IN informing the public that they have had fitted up for them a first class Barber Establishment, at the Exchange Hotel, where they are prepared to cut or curl hair, champone, dye whiskers and moustache, shave, &c.

Scott, having an experience of six years with M. K. Cook, flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction.

Jim has had equal advantages in other places.

The shop will be kept clean and neat, and gentlemen may rely upon finding this a First Class Barber Shop.

Feb 17-1w SCOTT & JIM.

PUBLIC SALE!!

FOR SALE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE RESidence of the subscriber, about four miles south of Raleigh, and near the Macedonia Meeting House, on Tuesday the 23d day of February,

Horses, Mules, Wagons, Harness for Horses and Mules; 1 Single Horse Wagon or Carryall and Harness; Plows.

Also Cows, Calves, Hogs, Shoats, and other property of various kinds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Feb 16-eod3* ANDREW MILLER.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

20 BUNCHES OF COTTON YARNS, NO'S FROM 9 to 12. Address "H," Progress Office.

Feb 15-3t*

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE A SPLENDID BRICK DWELling House and a 2 acre Lot and out buildings

—ALSO—

three-fourths of a Store, all in the town of Murfreesboro, N. C., and 100 acres of land about 1 mile from town. Two Plantations in Bertie county, situated on Cashie river, one containing 800 acres, the other 1,000 acres, with a Fishery one mile from the landing on the plantation, and may really turn out one of the best in the State. There is upon both farms good dwellings and all necessary out houses, apple and peach orchards. All these lands are well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn and peas.

—ALSO—

one tract of land in Stanly county, N. C., adjoining Cabarrus county, 12 miles from Concord Depot, 3 miles from Rocky river and 2 miles from Barrier's Mills, containing 1,200 acres. The land is nearly all level. It is said there is plenty lime stone. This is a splendid farm for wheat, tobacco, corn &c., &c. This is a rare opportunity for investment and seldom offered. Apply to

P. HENNEBERRY,

Feb 3 1m Windsor, N. C.

Standard and Petersburg Express copy 30 times.

FOR SALE,

5,000 NO. 11, NO. 60 AND NO. 0 PLOW POINTS and Landsides.

400 No. 11, No. 60 and No. 0 Plows.

2,000 Plow Bolts.

8,000 Bar Iron from 1 to 3 inches wide.

Jan 21-1m* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

FOR SALE,

A FEW BARRELS FIRST-RATE OLD RYE WHISkey; also, several barrels Brandy. Apply to

J. P. PRAIRIE & CO.,

Jan 13-tf Corner Harget and Wilmington sts.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

$250 REWARD

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER AT GRAham, N. C., on the 1st inst., my negro man LOUIS. He is black, thirty-five years of age, about five feet eight inches high, has thick lips, and is inclined to be bald, has lost one of his front teeth and walks or leans outward. No doubt he will endeavor to reach Newbern, where he was raised. The above reward of two hundred and fifty dollars, will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I can get him.

W. W. CLARK,

Feb 10-tf Graham, N. C.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,

Dec 22 3m Surgeon General, N. C.

TIN-WARE.

WE WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A good assortment of Tin-Ware, at Confederate rates. A liberal deduction made to the trade.

KING, POGUE & CO.,

Jan 25-1m Graham, N. C.

$50 REWARD—RANAWAY, LOST OR STOLEN.

MY SMALL NEGRO BOY, SAM, DISAPPEARED from my residence in this city on Monday, the 11th of January, and has not been heard of since. He is thin, black and has a very intelligent face. Aged 11 years.—Wore a striped cap, dark woolen jacket and white pantaloons. The above reward is offered for his recovery.

Jan 26 tf H. R. BRYAN.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 2 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG Capt. C. S.

May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

PLANTATION FOR RENT.

A NO. 1 PLANTATION FOR RENT, 3½ MILES east of Greensboro, N. C—about 100 acres of good corn land, large and comfortable dwelling, negro houses, large barn and stables, and all other out-houses, will be rented on good terms. Apply to me at Greensboro, N. C. J. H. TARPLEY.

Feb 8-2w*

WANTED,

NOTES OF THE FOLLOWING BANKS:

Bank of North Carolina,
" " Charlotte,
" " Cape Fear,
" " Wadesboro,
Farmers Bank of N. C.

We will redeem the above notes at the rate of one for four in silver coin. W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Jan 26-tf

STOLEN.

FROM MY STABLES, A BLACK MARE, WITH a star in her forehead, right shoulder sore at the lower point—when stolen had on old shoes in front badly worn, one white hind foot, good size, left eye blind and can't see very good out of the other. I will give $25 reward to any person for information so I can get her. Address me at Morrisville, Wake county, N. C. Said mare is 7 years old.

Feb 15-7t* S. C. MARCOM.

FOR HIRE.

AN ABLE-BODIED NEGRO WOMAN WITH TWO Children. The woman has been accustomed to doing both field and house work and is an excellent field hand. I will pay fifty dollars to any person who will take her and the children for the balance of the year, if taken to the country. Apply at

PLANTER'S HOTEL,

Feb 15-3t* Raleigh, N. C.

LEATHER TO EXCHANGE FOR HIDES.

I WILL GIVE LEATHER FOR GOOD DRY HIDES. Any person wishing to make the exchange can have the chance by calling on me at my Tannery or addressing me at Gibsonville, N. C.

Feb 15-2w P. P. FOUST.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whitesville, N. C. Feb 13 tf

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

PERSONS WISHING TO PURCHASE PLOWS OF the People's Factory, will address Mr. H. L. OWEN, Hillsboro', N. C., who has charge of that department of our business at present. For points, land sides, &c., and all other things that we manufacture, address the proprietors.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,

Feb 10-1w Hillsboro', N. C.

LOST,

IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, A DEED FROM J. E. Neville to Martha A. Justice; also bond to make title from same to the same. The finder will be suitably rewarded by handing them to J. J. Christophers, Esq.

Feb 16-3t* R. R. JUSTICE.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

[illegible] RALEIGH, N. C.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

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MILITARY NOTICES.

Enrolling Office, 3d Congressional Dist.,
GOLDSBORO', N. C. January 29th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED, CHAIRMAN EXAMINING Board of this District, hereby appoints the following days and places for the examination of Conscripts, in the following counties:

21st Regiment N. C. Militia, Jacksonville Onslow, February, 20, 22, 23, 24.

26th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Kenansville, Duplin, Feb. 25, 27, 29 and March 1st.

24th Regiment N. C. Militia, Clinton, Sampson, March 3, 4, 5, 7.

25th Regiment N. C. Militia, Clinton, Sampson, March 8, 9, 10, 11.

117th Regiment N. C. Militia, Smithfield, Johnston, March 14, 15, 16, 17.

51st Regiment N. C. Militia, Smithfield, Johnston, March 18, 19, 21, 22.

27th Regiment N. C. Militia, Goldsboro', Wayne, March 24, 25, 26, 28.

28th Regiment N. C. Militia, Goldsboro', March, 29, 30, 31, April 1st.

19th Regiment N. C. Militia, Shady Grove, Jones, April 4, 5, 6, 7.

SAM'L. R. KEXEY,
Surgeon, P. A. C. S., Chairman Ex. Board.

Chief Enrolling Office, 3d Cong. Dist.,
GOLDSBORO', January 29th, 1864.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, Enrolling Officers will enrol all white males between the ages of 18 and 45, (whether previously exempted or not,) within the limits of their respective commands, and order them to appear at the above times and places, in order that their claims to exemption may be examined.

In accordance with paragraph VIII, General Orders No. 3 A. & I. G. O., all exemptions heretofore granted will be revised, and when found to have been improperly granted, revoked.

Any person who fails to report at the time appointed, will, unless satisfactory proof to the contrary can be shown, be considered as having no claims to exemption, and treated accordingly.

Attention of the county Enrolling Officers is respectfully invited to General Orders No. 1, Adjutant General's Office, N. C., which orders officers of the Home Guard to assist in arresting deserters. Their attention is also called to paragraph II, General Orders No. 1, 'Conscript Office, Raleigh, which requires that not more than one-fourth of each Militia Regiment shall be ordered to report at the rendezvous on each day.

J. A. BARNETT,
Capt. & Chief Enrolling Officer
Feb 1-3w 3d. Cong. Dist.

Office Southern Express Company,
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 13th, 1864.

MUCH COMPLAINT BEING MADE OF THE DElays by this Company in forwarding merchandise, I am instructed to advertise that the Rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take precedence over all others, and next in order packages forwarded by friends or Associations to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of this rule, together with limited facilities for transportation, necessarily cause delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others. A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag't.

Feb 16-1m

Office Southern Express Company,
AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 10th, 1864.

LEGAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONcerned that persons who ship packages containing Spirits, Wines or Cordials, without informing our Agent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits, Wines or Cordials, will not be forwarded by this Company except under special contract.

JAS. SHUTER,
Sup't and Act'g Pres't.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent, Raleigh, N. C. Feb 16-1m

$400 REWARD

FOR THE ARREST AND DELIVERY IN JAIL SO I can get them of my 2 men. WASHINGTON ROLAND, black, 6 feet high, 23 years old, has very high peaks in his forehead, weighs about 160 pounds and has a very small foot, wears No. 8 shoes, had on when he left homespun pants. Confederate jacket and a Yankee overcoat, he had also a black cloth suit, was bought in Richmond last June and was raised in Wilmington, N. C.—EDWARD, mulatto, near 6 feet high about 21 years old, bowlegged, had on ordinary homespun and blue jacket.—Both wear caps The above named boys left the subscriber on the 28th January, and were seen at Christiansville on the 29th and had an opportunity of crossing the Roanoke river, and are supposed to be making their way to Wilmington or the Yankees.

H. C. WATKINS,
Hallsboro' P. O., Chesterfield, Co., Va.

Feb 16-5toaw

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen. It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address.

J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever been manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, Jr. M.,
Captain, N. C.

July

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S Nurse and House Girl. None but a positive, intelligent girl will answer. Apply at

Jan 6-tf

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Ruse, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General B C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Ass't. Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John D Montgomery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice. William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers; Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones; Rowan, Reporter. Emmet B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morgan term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2d Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3d Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert I Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis, of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G & W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. E Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melleigh and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. Surg Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Tunball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee. J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month, the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE—ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS AT RALEIGH

North Carolina Rail Road.

Mail train going East—arrives at 9:40 a m, leaves at 10:10 a m.

Going West—arrives at 12 night, leaves at 1 night.

Accommodation train going East, arrives at 11 night, leaves 12:5 night.

Going West—arrives at 12:30 p m, leaves 1:20 p m

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Mail train going North—leaves at 11 a m, arrives at 1 night.

Accommodation train going North—arrives at 12:45 a m, leaves 11:30 night.

PLOWS FOR BARTER—IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS A LOT OF SUPERIOR Plows well adapted to the low counties of North Carolina, which he will exchange for corn, bacon and lard, the two last articles preferred—at old prices for plows and the articles named.

Refers to Council Wooten, a scientific and good farmer, who is now using the plows with great satisfaction.

The corn, bacon or lard must be delivered at Hillsboro and the subscriber will deliver the plows at any point on the Railroad. Plow points furnished when desired.

Jan 28-3w M. L. OWEN.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT

[illegible]

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

AND PERSONS BY EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	One week	$5 00
Two days	1 50	Two weeks	9 00
Three days	2 00	Three weeks	12 50
Four days	2 50	One month	15 00
Five days	3 00	Two months	25 00

Fifty words, of eight times or less count a square. An additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEB. 18, 1864.

Congress.

Though it was understood that the present Congress would expire at 12 o'clock last night, we see from a Richmond paper it has been determined to hold on till 12 to-day. Of this we have no complaint to make, but hope the holding over one day may the better enable them to finish up the business.

The military, tax and currency bills have been passed, and as the veil of secrecy has been removed we may expect soon to have the bills in full, when we shall lay them before our readers.

From the brief synopsis received by telegraph, we learn that the currency bill provides that the holders of non-interest bearing notes, over five dollars, are allowed till the first of April, east of the Mississippi, and till the first of July west of the Mississippi, to fund in twenty years bonds, at four per cent. All notes not funded or paid to the government in taxes or dues within that time, are taxed thirty-three and a third per cent., and fundable till the first of January next, after which they are to be taxed one hundred per cent. One hundred dollar notes, not presented within the time here named, will be no longer receivable in the payment of public dues, and are to be taxed ten per cent. per month in addition to the thirty-three and a third per cent. The present issue of notes shall continue till the 1st of April, after which the new issue is authorized to be kept within reasonable limits.

The tax bill levies five per cent. on all real, personal and mixed property, stocks, bank bills and solvent credits, and twenty per cent. on profits, incomes, &c.

The military bill declares all between 17 and 50 in the service during the war. All between 18 and 45 are to be retained under existing organizations, while all between 17 and 18 and 45 and 50 are to be enrolled for State defence. Provost, hospital and conscript guard duty are all to be performed by men between 18 and 45 who are unfit for field service.

The bill exempts all unfit for the field, members and officers of Congress, State Legislatures and other Confederate and State officers; preachers regularly engaged in the work of the ministry; one editor to each newspaper now published and such employees as are indispensable; one apothecary to each drug store doing business on the 10th of October, 1862; physicians over thirty, who have been seven years in practice; presidents and teachers of shools that have twenty scholars; one person on a farm of fifteen field hands, said persons to give bond and security that they will deliver to the Government one hundred pounds of bacon and beef for every hand, and sell the surplus at the government schedule rates; officers of railroads, and the President and Secretary of War are authorized to grant exemptions as heretofore reported.

These are the features of the three bills as reported by telegraph. The bills themselves will be published as soon as we get them. There are numerous speculations as to the effects of the currency and tax bills on Confederate money, but we don't see why they should make it any worse. On the contrary we hope the operations of the new laws will improve the currency. Much will depend, however, upon the turn army affairs take in the Spring. If we whip the Yankees, the currency and everything else will look up.

Enthusiasm in Lee's Army.

The noble veterans of the peerless Lee seem more enthusiastic now than when they first entered the service, and nearly the entire army are re-enlisting for the war. Such an army can never be conquered—it may be overcome by numbers, but its spirit can never be broken, and our Capitol is safe as long as such an army defends it. The following dispatch from Gen. Lee shows that the good work of re-enlistment goes on:

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 15.

To Gen. S. Cooper: The following troops have re-enlisted for the war since announcement of 10th instant:

Lane's brigade, Wright's brigade, Perin's brigade, Davis' brigade, Seventh Virginia cavalry, Eleventh Virginia cavalry, Thirteenth North Carolina troops, Eleventh North Carolina troops, Forty-eighth Virginia infantry, Garnett's, Poague's, Haskell's and Pegram's battalions of artillery.

The following, having enlisted originally for the war, have reiterated their determination to continue in the service:

Cutts' battalion of artillery, McGowan's brigade, and Fourteenth Alabama regiment.

ROBERT E. LEE.

"Treason" in the Cotton States.

Judging from the tone of some of the Cotton States papers the people of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi are about as anxious for peace as we benighted creatures of the Old North State. We give an extract from the Selma (Ala.) *Reporter* of the 11th instant:

"We have indicated more than once that we are opposed to the continuance of this war one moment longer than it can be satisfactorily brought to a close, and to this end we mean to labor, irrespective of fear or favor. If there be those who are the victims of a furor which can be satisfied only with the outpouring of more blood, we envy not their principles, nor do we wish for their patronage. There has been enough suffering—enough widowhood and orphanage to satiate the vengeance of fiends. We say, then, let this accursed war be stopped. Let every means be employed that looks to the speedy inauguration of a blessed peace."

What paper in North Carolina has gone as far as the *Reporter?* And this paper has readers and supporters, and yet we shall hear no charge of "treason" against it or the people of Alabama. Why is North Carolina singled out for abuse?

We do not hesitate to declare ourself in favor of an honorable peace, at the earliest possible moment.

Mobile.

Judging from the news from the South the hour of trial for Mobile is at hand. Non-combatants have been requested to leave the city, and Meridian, 154 miles from Mobile, has been evacuated by our forces, on account of the approach of Sherman with a heavy force. We may look for stirring news from the South.

There was a rumor at Atlanta, on Saturday, that the notorious Wm. G. Brownlow died recently in Nashville.

The Lecture To-Night.

We would remind our citizens that the Lecture of Rev. Dr. M. D. Hoge, to be delivered at the Commons Hall this evening, offers an intellectual entertainment of no ordinary character, and one that should not be overlooked or neglected. Dr. Hoge has recently Lectured to large audiences in Richmond and Petersburg, where the press has been most enthusiastic in his praise. We find the following notice of his concluding Lecture in Richmond, in the *Enquirer*:

The lectures of the Rev. Dr. M. D. Hoge before the Young Men's Christian Association, on his "Observations in England," were concluded on Friday evening last at the First Baptist Church, in presence of the largest audience that has been gathered together in this city since the commencement of the war. These lectures have afforded a satisfaction so marked and general, and were so meritorious both in manner and matter, that we are assured our readers will be gratified with a sketch of them, however hurried and imperfect it may be.

Dr. Hoge's style as a popular speaker is too well known to the people of Virginia to require comment at our hands. His strong Saxon, his disdain of the mere fripperies of rhetorical display, his affluence of historical and literary illustration, his dry humor, his elevation of thought, were all strikingly exemplified in the three lectures with which he has just delighted our citizens.

The first two evenings were devoted by the lecturer to a pleasing, conversational account of the social and economical aspects of English life, the appearance of the streets, hotel management, the admirable railway system of Great Britain, the metropolitan pulpit, the out-of-door sports and athletic education of the whole people, the festivities on public days, and the grand pageant which attended the reception of the Princess Alexandra upon her marriage with the Prince of Wales. Dr. Hoge referred with eloquent emphasis to the deep-seated loyalty of the English people as manifested upon that august and memorable occasion, a loyalty which pervades the entire population from peer to peasant, which inspired the editorials of the *Times* and the odes of the Laureate, and upon which rest securely the ancient institutions of the Kingdom, King or Queen, Lords and Commons unshaken by the storms which work such political changes elsewhere. "Nolumus leges *et consuetudines* anglia mutari" was the motto of all classes. Regarding a constitutional monarchy, with its hereditary peerage and laws of primogeniture, as the best possible form of government for England, Dr. Hoge repudiated the idea that such a form of government would be beneficial to us or could by possibility be established in the Confederate States. The constitution of England was the growth of a thousand years, and we might as soon expect to transplant hither an oak which had braved the tempest since the Conquest, as establish a polity whose chief strength was in *prestige* and prescription. The dissolution of the old Union was no proof that Republicanism had failed in America; but the high duty and privilege would be ours, when peace should reign over our liberated and independent Confederacy of Sovereign States, to maintain free institutions under Republican forms, and hand them down as a precious heritage to posterity.

The concluding lecture of Dr. Hoge was confined strictly to the subject of "English Sentiment towards the Confederate Cause." We regret exceedingly that our restricted limits will not permit us to give so much as an outline of his argument. The foreign policy of Earl Russell was subjected by the speaker to a masterly analysis, in which the truckling duplicity of the Premier was mercilessly exposed. At the same time, the warm sympathy of the great body of the people was cordially acknowledged, and the universal sorrow excited in English circles by the death of Stonewall Jackson was cited as, perhaps, the most affecting evidence and expression of this sympathy.

Dr Hoge moved the mirth of his hearers by a capital recitation of Carlyle's characteristic reflections on the repulse of the Yankees off Charleston and the hanging of the negroes by the New York mob, which latter the great Scotchman regarded as the "grimmest joke of all the ages." We wish the outburst of patriotic feeling which marked the peroration of the lecturer could have been heard by every man, woman and child in the Confederacy. It was well calculated to cheer the desponding, and kindle into a livelier glow that love of country which neither defection nor disaster can extinguish in the loyal heart.

The Factories.

If the cotton factories refuse to take Confederate money for cloth and cotton yarns how are the poor, or even the rich to be clothed? We have just received a letter from a gentleman in Orange from which we make the following extract:

"If blockade running is stopped and the State or Confederate government do not take possession of the factories, how are the people to get clothing, when Confederate money will not buy factory products except it is in the hands of speculators? I cannot hear of any person who can buy of the factories for Confederate notes, for their own use, and our poor and many who are well off are badly in want of clothes."

Now if any of the factories are selling or are willing to sell for Confederate money, and the above does them injustice, we will give them the benefit of a public announcement to that effect, provided they will give us written assurance that those who apply for their goods and propose to pay in currency shall not be turned off empty. Men who demand provisions or grain for merchandise are quite as bad as those who openly refuse to receive the money. We must trust the government and take its currency, or abandon the war and make such terms as we can with our persecutors. The government cannot carry on a war without the confidence of the people, and it is folly to talk of confidence when three out of every five men refuse to receive the currency of the government in the ordinary transactions of business.

The examination of Mrs. Patterson Allan, before Commissioner Watson, at Richmond, on a charge of treasonable correspondence with the enemy, drags its slow length along. It has got to be nearly as tedious as an English chancery suit. It is to be resumed again on the 19th.

The wag of the Atlanta *Confederacy* gives the following gratuitous advice:

As many of the present Congress, after its adjournment, will be looking for a "soft place," we suggest that they feel for it—under their hats!

AVERILL FIXING FOR ANOTHER RAID.—The Charlottesville *Chronicle*, of Saturday, has information from an intelligent and reliable citizen of Bath county, that Averill, who is at Petersburg, in Hardy county, is preparing for a grand raid on some important point. His force has been increased to 5 000 effective men, and the *Chronicle* says the impression is that his aim is Lynchburg, or Millborough and Lexington.

We are not at all alarmed at Mr. Averill's preparations, but should rather like to see him attempt to carry out the programme of an advance upon this city. He would not find the result quite as satisfactory as his foray upon Salem, and possibly he might have his raiding propensities learned for the balance of the war. He [illegible]

THE JUDGMENT RENDERED IN THE CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA.

It has already been announced that a new trial had been refused in the case of the ship Alexandra, in England, which was a decision in favor of the Confederates, and that the Attorney General had signified his intention to take an appeal.

The following is the judgment rendered in the case by the Lord Chief Baron, in the Court of the Exchequer:

He said the present was an information against the ship Alexandra, charging that the defendants, with others, had been guilty of a violation of the Foreign Enlistment act. The Alexandra had been built and partly rigged at Liverpool, and seized by an officer of the customs for a breache of the act alluded to. The defendants joined issue, and pleaded that the ship was not forfeited. The information charged the defendants with every possible violation of the act as to the furnishing, equipping, &c., but said nothing about arming. The question arose, whether that established the warlike character of the vessel. It was urged that the vessel was not adapted for warlike purposes, and although it might be used as a yacht, it was doubtless intended to be used by the Confederate States of America against a power with which Her Majesty was friendly. It was also urged that there was an intention to sell to one of the belligerents the hull of a vessel suitable for war but unarmed, but to do any warlike act whatever was a violation. His direction to the jury was that in such a case the defendants were neither within the meaning of the act but if the commerce of this country in ships, for peace or war, was to continue, and a ship left the ports of this country in a condition to cruise out or to commit hostilities, though it might be of a warlike character, he should hold that there had been no violation of the statute, and that the verdict of the jury was right. This was the substance of the case between the crown and the defendant—stripped of all technicalities. The learned judge went at some length into the nature of his direction to the jury at the trial, in the course of which he stated that if the ship had not been equipped, furnished, and fitted out, the case did not come within the meaning of the act, and there has been no violation of the statute. There had been no direct evidence that it was intended to arm the Alexandra in any British port for the purpose of cruising or committing hostilities; indeed, there was no charge in the information on the subject of arming at all. He, however, left the question to the jury in the terms of the act of Parliament, and they found a verdict for the defendants, on which the Attorney General obtained a rule *nisi* for a new trial. Cause was shown during term, and the arguments lasted six days. The various charges in the information consisted of ninety-eight counts. The first eight counts were repeated twelve times, varying the charges of equipping, furnishing, fitting out, &c, thus making ninety-six counts. The Attorney General had, in fact, stated that the first eight counts represented all the rest. The charges, therefore, resolved themselves in to what was meant by furnishing, equipping, &c., with intent. The question then arose which was the true construction of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and what was meant by the prohibition to cruise or to commit hostilities. The learned judge quoted from Blackstone to show that judges were bound to decide such cases according to the strict letter of the law.—The institutions of the country, he believed, were never more secure than now, but he thought the country could not afford to lose any of the grounds of security.

The learned judge then proceeded to inquire what was the real interpretation of the words used in the statute, and held that unless the alleged crime was plainly within the statute the court ought to decline to interfere. In his judgment it was not within the statute, and that it was never contemplated by those who framed the law. He thought that he might declare that it was lawful to build ships in this country, even for warlike purposes. Shipbuilding was one of the most important of our industrial pursuits, and the building of ships, even for warlike purposes, was not unlawful, provided that they were not equipped, furnished, or fitted out in our ports, with the intent stated in the act. Reverting to the Foreign Enlistment act, the learned judge said they were familiar in Westminster Hall with the phrase, "to drive a coach and six through an act of Parliament." It would not, he thought, be difficult to sail a whole fleet of ships through the act, so clumsily was it constructed. With respect to the rule, he was of opinion that none of the grounds on which it was applied for were made out, and that the rule ought, therefore, for a new trial, to be discharged.

Baron Bramwell thought that the act ought not to be made to extend to anything which was not clearly within its meaning. The word "intent" seemed to explain what was the intention of the Legislature; but he did not like to rely on one word. If, therefore, the word was omitted, it would be necessary, to bring the case within the meaning of the act, that the vessel should have been equipped, furnished and fitted out. Building the ship or selling it was not prohibited by the act. He thought the construction put by the crown upon the act was wrong, and the direction of the lord chief baron to the jury was substantially, if not verbally, correct. He had no doubt the Alexandra was being built for the Confederate States to be used against the federals; but he did not think there was any intention to arm or equip her in the Queen's dominions. On the contrary, he believed it was the intention to evade, not to infringe, the statute, and consequently he thought the rule should be discharged.

GEN. SCOTT ON THE WAR.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* sends that paper, from New York, an account of a visit to Gen. Scott. He has broken up housekeeping, we are informed, and has taken rooms at Delmonico's. The letter says:

In a suit of parlors on the lower floor, furnished in a style suited to his rank, Gen. Scott has his headquarters. His rooms are such as a military gentleman of position and fortune would desire. They are ornamented with busts, statues, maps, paintings, and implements of war. His daughter lives near him, and her children, intelligent and sprightly, may be seen roaming round the room, climbing his knees for a kiss, or a smile, or a kind word, and throwing a halo of youth and pleasure over the home and declining years of the invalid hero. Gen. Scott is a great favorite of the ladies. Every day rare and fresh flowers are laid by fair hands on his table, filling the room with exquisite sweetness. Fruits of all kinds are sent to him daily, and of these attentions he is especially proud, and makes particular mention of them to all familiar friends who visit him. His bodily health is not firm.

Five years ago he met with an accident that affected his spine, since which time he has not been able to sit on his horse. Indeed he had not been on a horse but once since the accident, and then he was helped on and off, remaining but a few minutes, that his portrait might be painted. He seldom leaves his room, and walks about it with great difficulty. But his mind is just as clear as when the cannons pealed along our frontiers in the war of 1812.

He is well posted in all the acts of the Government and of the army. He reads every thing that relates to the national peril, has his own decided opinions of movements and of men, and expresses himself freely, without the veil of secrecy or reserve, about the war, its duration and termination, the courage and skill of our Generals, and the obstacles that still lie in our path.

ration. He did not regard the future prospects as very bright. Indeed, he said he did not see one bright spot in our national horizon. One thing he thought very remarkable. No war of any magnitude had ever been prosecuted any where before this one without throwing to the surface men of marked military genius and marked public virtue. But this war has been fruitful of no such results so far. Those who had inspired a momentary confidence had disappointed the public expectations. We have had some splendid fighting, but with no marked results. Our Generals seem to have no ability to reap the fruits of well fought battles.

To fight the enemy, to gain a decisive victory, and then let him escape with his men, guns and baggage is simply to make the war endless. He considered the President's amnesty proclamation as impracticable, in consequence of the large number of persons exempted from the hope of pardon. These would be made desperate and fight to the last. If the large number exempted from pardon were in the hands of the President to-day, and under lock and key, so that he could, if he would, march them out to death, he could not execute that large number.

Humanity and civilization would revolt at it. In the judgment of Gen. Scott, it would be better to offer pardon to the great mass of the rebels, and reserve severe punishment for the leaders only. More than a year ago Gen. Scott supposed that Corinth and Richmond would be taken, and taken at once. He not only expected it, but had never seen any explanation or reason why it was not done. Confident of that result he sent to the President a plan for the settlement of the difficulty North and South. A basis for the reconstruction of the Union was sent in. It was made the subject of one or more Cabinet meetings, and Gen. Scott is confident that when the war is over the plan will form substantially the basis of a final settlement.

Of Gen. McClellan's military career Gen. Scott declines to speak—first, because he recommended him for the position of Commander-in-Chief, and because a court-martial is to be called, and, as he may be one of the judges, he does not wish to prejudge the case. I could not understand whether Gen. McClellan desired the court-martial, or whether it was to be ordered by the Government. He was clearly disappointed that Richmond was not taken; but whether it was the fault of Gen. McClellan, Gen. McDowell, or the interference of the Government, General Scott declined to give an opinion.

Of Gens. Burnside and Hooker, and other commanders of that stamp, he regarded them as loyal men, brave men, good division commanders, but wholly incompetent to plan or execute a military campaign. Of Gen Grant he expressed himself surprised and delighted. He said he knew Gen. Grant in the war with Mexico, and where he was a Lieutenant, and had an opportunity to distinguish himself. So far Gen. Grant had proven himself the hero of the war—fighting great battles with consummate skill, and securing the results. And so far he seemed to be the only general who knew how to do it!

While he does not think this war will be a seven years' war, yet neither this year nor the next, in his opinion, will see its end. Much hard fighting is to be done before the rebellion will cease.

Great and grave questions of anxiety and trouble will arise and run on, and vex the nation beyond the lifetime of this generation. But the union will be preserved, the national life perpetuated, and the United States will come out of this terrible baptism of blood with renewed life and strength to bless the coming generation.

Such is the substance of an hour's conversation with the old hero. And as his opinions are with no reserve or wish that they should not be made public, I presume your readers will be pleased to hear from the General.

Re Enlistment of the 37th Regiment.

37TH REG'T OF N. C. TROOPS, Feb. 10, 1864.

His Excellency Gov. Vance, Raleigh, N. C:

GOVERNOR: At a meeting of the 37th Regiment of N. C. Troops, held this day, the following committee having been appointed to propose resolutions for the consideration of the meeting—

Capt. W. M. T. Nicholson,	Company	E;
" D. L. Hudson,	"	G;
" A. J. Crucher,	"	B;
Serg't J. M. Black,	"	A;
Pvt Rufus Holdaway,	"	A;
Serg't H. D Hagaman,	"	B;
Pvt P. W. Turnmire,	"	B;
Serg't J. W. Alexander,	"	C;
Pvt J. W. Barnett,	"	C;
" K. M. Hasty,	"	D;
" K. M. Dees,	"	D;
Serg't Alfred Green,	"	E;
Pvt James C. Coffy,	"	E;
Serg't R. M. Staley,	"	F;
Corpl J. C. Duncan,	"	F;
" C. C. Pool,	"	G;
Pvt A. Campbell,	"	G;
Serg't J. J. Ormand,	"	H;
" R. B. Tucker,	"	H;
" J. C. Flow,	"	I;
Pvt D. L. McCord,	"	I;
" D. H. Douglas,	"	K;
" S. V. Cox,	"	K;

Capt. W. T. Nicholson, chairman of the committee, reported the following Resolutions, as recommended by all of the committee except Serg't J. H. Alexander of Company C. He recommended none in lieu of them:

Resolved, That we are still determined that our country shall be a free and independent nation, notwithstanding the absurd proclamations of Abraham Lincoln; and we do hereby pledge anew our property, our lives and our honor and our all, never to submit to Abolition tyranny nor Yankee rule.

Resolved, That we originally enlisted as a regiment for twelve months because we believed that our country needed us in the field, and that we afterwards re-enlisted for two additional years or the war before the Conscription Bill had been introduced in Congress, because we thought she still needed us; and that now, actuated by the same belief, we tender to the Government of our country our services in the field for the war, unconditionally and without reserve.

Resolved, That we are perfectly satisfied with the present organization of our army, and have unlimited confidence in the skill, bravery and patriotism of our Generals.

Resolved, That while we endeavor to do our duty, we shall expect the authorities to do theirs; we shall expect them to see all deserters and skulkers from our ranks shot at the stake in disgrace. We shall expect them to allow us to visit our homes once every twelve months, at such times as the exigencies of the service will permit; and we shall expect them to feed, clothe and shoe us, and not allow worthless subordinates to make us suffer by their indolence.

Resolved, That we are ready to endure without a murmur all necessary hardships and privations which the good of the cause may demand.

Resolved, That we call confidently upon all good people at home to give us their sympathy and support, to send us food to sustain life and recruits to fill our wasted ranks.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the Congress of the Confederate States, to the Secretary of War, through the regular official channels, to His Excellency Gov. Vance of North Carolina, and to the newspapers for publication.

The above resolutions were then submitted to the Regiment and opportunity was allowed for a fair and full expression of opinion, when it was found that out of nearly 500 who were present only about 20 were opposed to the Resolutions.

The Resolutions were accordingly declared adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

WM. M. BARBOUR.

THE UNION SAVERS AT NASHVILLE.—In a lengthy notice of the late Abolition meeting in Nashville, which was addressed by Andy Johnson, the Press, the 22d ult., says the assemblage "took no steps toward the restoration of State government," and adds:

"Indeed, it is not easy to see what step they could take. Such rumors are perhaps well enough, as furnishing occasions for the competitive display of unconditional, unconstitutional, unreasonable and unintelligible Unionism according to the latest and most approved Washington pattern; but, as to the restoration of civil government in Tennessee, it will surely never come from any such source."

This is bold language to be uttered in the midst of such tyranny as characterizes the Federal rule at Nashville, and concerning a movement of which Andy Johnson was the leader. The editor will not belong without lodgings at the expense of the Abolition treasury, if he indulges in such criticisms of his masters.

But his assertion is true. They could take no step legally, toward the formation of a State Government in Tennessee, by sixty thousand majority of her citizens acting untrammelled, was voted out of the Federal Union, and at no time has even a respectable—as to numbers—minority of her people evinced a desire to depart from the position then assumed. The attempt to change the verdict so emphatically rendered, in the manner proposed—viz: placing the matter in the hands of Messrs. Johnson, Mercer and Fowler, by authorizing them to speak for the whole State—is farcical, and the editor does well and acts boldly in telling them so.—*Appeal.*

ANOTHER YANKEE STEAMER BOARDED AND CAPTURED.—Another Yankee steamer has been boarded and captured by Confederat soldiers. Read the following:

DUBLIN, VA., Feb. 15.

To General S. Cooper, A. and I. General:

On the 31 instant, Major Mourman, with a detachment of forty men of the sixteenth Virginia cavalry, captured the armed steamer B. C. Lee, at Winfreels, Putnam county, Virginia, with a valuable cargo and twenty-nine prisoners, including Brigadier-General C P. Scammon, commanding forces in Kanawha Valley, a captain, two lieutenants of his staff. General Scammon and two officers of his staff are there now, and will be forwarded to Richmond to-morrow, unless you order otherwise. In charge of Lieut. Vetigan, the gallant young officer who boarded the boat with only twelve men. Colonel Furgison, whom I sent with his regiment the Sixteenth Virginia cavalry, to the lower Kanawha some weeks since, has made several captures, and rendered valuable service.

SAMUEL JONES, Maj-Gen.

"MY MARYLAND"—While some of our people are insisting that "this cruel war" shall last until "My Maryland" is "redeemed," the *patriotic* authorities of that very State are offering bounties to niggers to fight us. Read the following and then throw up your hat for "My Maryland:"

"BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.—The City Council have passed a bounty bill, giving two hundred dollars to recruits, without distinction of color, with the State bounties recently passed. Veterans who re-enlist in this city will receive nine hundred and twenty-five dollars, and new recruits eight hundred dollars."

Bounty offered to recruits by the City Council of Baltimore, "without distinction of color." Can't we make another forward movement for their liberation?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

C. S. NITRE AND MINING DIST. NO. [illegible]
Greensboro', Feb. 16th, 1864.

IN ORDER TO CHECK THE INJURIOUS INFLUENCE of rumors now in extensive circulation, that the *Government is dissatisfied with the mode of obtaining nitre through conscript labor in this State, and that all the works are to be discontinued*, I take occasion to publish for the information of all concerned, the subjoined General Orders, by which it appears that as late as the 2d inst. the War Department reiterates its cordial support to the system.

Justice is due to my contractors in stating that, with few exceptions, they have generally made satisfactory returns. Some have exceeded their engagements.

Those who have been deterred from repairing and extending their works, or moving to new and richer deposits by discouraging reports and other disheartening causes, are now assured that there is no danger of their men being interrupted, or their contracts annulled so long as they act up to the requirements of their details, and give satisfactory proof of their fidelity and usefulness.

The power for impressing nitrous earth, found under old houses, is set forth by General Order No. 66, but to the credit of the enlightened patriotism of the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, through which our operations have extended, I take pride and pleasure in stating that in but very few instances has there been any necessity for the enforcement of the order.

CHAS. R. BARNEY,
Sup't C. S. N. & M., List No. 5, N. C.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., Feb. 9th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 18.

I. APPLICATIONS FROM OFFICERS OF THE Nitre and Mining Corps for field service cannot now be considered. Workmen employed by them may be organized and armed for local defence; but their military orders must be subordinated to work as the leading aim and consideration, and second in importance to no other military service.

II. A limit (not yet reached,) to the number of able-bodied workmen to be assigned to this service, submitted by the chief of the Nitre and Mining Bureau, has been carefully considered and approved, and communicated to the Bureau of Conscription as a *guide for action*.

III. Military commanders will extend to the nitre and mining service, especially in districts exposed to the enemy, protection, aid and encouragement.

IV. General Orders No. 32, Series 63, forbids interference with the workmen or employees at mines, furnaces or nitre works, whether worked by the government or contractors.

These orders are now repeated, and especial attention is called to them.

By order.
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, March 21st, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32.

I. PARAGRAPH V, GENERAL ORDERS 66, A. & I. G. O., Sept. 12, 1862, is so far amended as to read as follows:

Enrolling or recruiting officers in the discharge of their duties, under the conscript or other acts, are enjoined not to remove or interfere with workmen or employees at the nitre and copper works or mines, or furnaces worked by government officers, or by contractors for the ordnance department, without first appraising and obtaining the consent of the superintendent or officer in charge, who will be held strictly responsible for any abuse or evasion of the law.

By order.
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., Sept. 12, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. [illegible].

IV. THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NITRE AND Mining Bureau, or such officers as he may designate, are authorized and required to impress for the government any mineral mines or nitre caves or deposits required for the wants of the service, in all cases where such mines, caves or deposits are suffered to remain unworked, or which may be imperfectly worked by the owner or lessee. Compensation for ore, earth, buildings, timber, and all materials necessary for such work, thus taken and used, may be settled by private agreement, or by arbitration, [illegible] Mines and Mining Bureau.

S. COOPER.